(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12.	Karnataka	93	36	35	2431.80
13.	Kerala	37	27	27	465.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85	85	40	2223.90
15.	Maharashtra	187	131	103	2175.10
16.	Manipur	3	2	2	40.22
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	2	90.00
18.	Mizoram	3	3	3	90.00
19.	Nagaland	3	2	2	54.90
20.	Orissa	72	39	26	1866.60
21.	Punjab	29	16	16	746.10
22.	Rajasthan	83	83	83	2166.30
23.	Sikkim	3	—	—	10.06
24.	Tamilnadu	49	49	49	1151.90
25.	Tripura	3	3	3	73.80
26.	Uttaranchal	45	45	41	1173.60
27.	Uttar Pradesh	242	242	206	6319.80
28.	West Bengal	152	59	54	1331.48
	TOTAL:	1734	1366	1057	35935.67

Population stabilisation

*8. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Population has suggested restrategising the policies and programmes relating to population stabilisation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The implementation

of the Family Welfare Programme was reviewed jointly by the Department of Family Welfare and the National Commission on Population in August, 2001. The present level of use of different types of contraceptives, the couple protection rate and the financial and physical achievements, the need for area-specific plans in the high fertility areas and the necessity for involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and self-help groups in service delivery were also discussed. Other important areas were as follows:

- Importance of meeting the unmet needs for contraception
- Registration of births, deaths and marriages to be considered for inclusion as a plan scheme.
- Extension of ICDS programme through the Anganwadi Workers in improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children.
- Special focus on improvement in the implementation of Family Welfare Programs in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, so as to reach the goals set out in the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000.
- Mechanisms to be evolved for public and private participation in order to fill in the infrastructure gaps to increase the outreach and the better utilisation of RCH and Family Planning services.
- Treating motivational and promotional measures in NPP, 2000, as the basis for promoting the small family norm.
- Need for decentralised planning and programme implementation

New Rohini Residential Scheme

*9. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has launched a new Rohini Residential Scheme;

(b) the reasons for launching such a scheme when all the registrants for the original 1982 Rohini Scheme have not been allotted the residential plots, so far;